

THE CONSTITUTION,

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Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 24, 1892.

The story of the orange is retold to-day. Verily, Florida is more than the land of promise.

The high water mark of 1847 at Nashville may now retire from the discussion. It has been surpassed.

The administration lost its character in Virginia, and is now ready for intimations from patriots in other states.

Esthetic boorishness now promises to supplant the current drawing-room of flap-doodle. The American climate was too much for Lady Wilde's knee-breeched son.

HON. CLARKSON N. POTTER is dead. He was long a prominent figure in New York, and will be remembered especially as the author of the resolutions for an inquiry into the validity of Mr. Hayes's title to the presidency.

A CONSOLATION purse has been presented to the French academy of sciences by M. Duran, to be adjudged in 1885 to the author of a work giving the most exhaustive diagnosis of indications of death and means to prevent premature burial.

BUFFALO has been agitated over the alleged desire of Dr. Hotchkiss, a dying Baptist preacher, to have the services of a Catholic clergyman. The whole sensation seems to have originated in the mistaken zeal of a servant maid, strengthened by some remarks of the demented wife of the dying man.

AN INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

There never was a better subject for an official investigation than the fire that destroyed a large property between the station house where men are on duty at all hours, and the union depot from which a passenger train had been started just before the flames burst forth. In such a locality some one was certainly to blame for letting the fire get beyond control in the building where it originated before an alarm was sounded; and as the fire was damp and comparatively still, negligence or carelessness should be laid bare, and justice done alike to the people and to the departments that are now open to criticism. If the police did their whole duty both at and after the fire, let the fact be established beyond all unkind remark; if the firemen exhausted all their powers, they are entitled to the thanks of the city for skill and judgment, as well as for bravery and endurance; if the water supply was prompt and ample, the water board is entitled to a vindication that cannot reasonably be questioned. But if in any one of these cases, there was negligence, now is the time to spread the truth before an earnest and very anxious people. To let such a disaster pass from public mind without ascertaining what made it possible, would deprive us of the only good that we could possibly gain from it. The spirit of poor Wakeham and the troubles of homeless business men, and the wants of men suddenly thrown out of employment, add emphasis to the demand for a searching investigation, and the city council surely cannot assign any of its members to work of greater importance.

MR. DAVIS AND THE SOUTH.

A telegram from New Orleans states that Mr. Jefferson Davis was present at the reunion of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, and made a speech in which, to quote from the dispatch in question, he said "the cause is not lost, but only sleeping." Now, there are men, living and dead, whose connection with the late war is both historic and heroic, but Mr. Davis's connection with the cause is historic merely. His restless petulance and his ridiculous rhetoric do not commend him to the admiration of those who from first to last were as true to the confederacy as who, to-day, are as true to its memories as Mr. Davis can possibly be. He had an opportunity to become the one figure around which all these memories would gather and cluster, but he has lost no opportunity to destroy the grace and harmony of his position. He is no longer the central figure, and he no longer has the authority to represent anybody or anything save his own sordid passions. The attitude of Mr. Davis since the surrender has been in such decided contrast to that of General Lee up to the day of his death that it is in the nature of an insult to the memory of the real southern leader who surrendered in good faith and advised the soldiers and people who loved him to make the most of it.

When General Lee retired to his Virginia home he carried with him the courage and virtues of a real hero. Every word he uttered was in favor of pacification, and all his aspirations were in the directions of healing the wounds made by the war; and so perfect was

his integrity, so noble his character, that the boldest charlatans and professors of sentimentalism never accused him of inconsistency.

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The attitude of Mr. Davis might have been quite as admirable, but, instead of following the example of General Lee, he has chosen to display the temper of a disappointed politician. When he says that "the cause is not lost, but only sleeping," he utters what every sensible southern man knows to be the veriest bosh. Mr. Davis should either put himself in sympathy with the south of to-day, or he should hold his peace. There have been elaborate efforts made by so-called statesmen to cover up the real cause of the war, but there is not a man of common sense in the south to-day who is not aware of the fact that there would have been no war if there had been no slavery; and if Mr. Davis or anybody else dreams that slavery is to be, or can be revived, he is, indeed, demented. If the cause to which he alludes is the cause of constitutional liberty, we can say to him that the people of the south have just as much constitutional liberty as they had before the war. With slavery out of the way Georgia has no more interest in the dogma of state sovereignty than Massachusetts, perhaps not so much.

We have no doubt Mr. Davis believes the south is in chains, but everybody else knows that she is free and more prosperous in all directions than when slavery was a part of her environment.

THE MAON Telegraph, heretofore a very staid and sober old girl in her make-up and appearance, joined the esthetic movement Sunday by going to church in a brand new dress and bonnet. She looks really young and pretty, and with Lamar to keep her supplied with lilies, and Edwards to hold her sundress, she appears to have a sprightly career before her. The Telegraph is one of the best papers in the country, and she goes forth with the blessing of THE CONSTITUTION.

OSCAR Wilde complains that the Philadelphia esthetes are cold. Is it a part of Oscar's programme to feel of his audiences?

GENERAL GARRETT still refrains from formulating an address to the public. One week from to-day, it will probably be too late.

The office-holding republicans have been in Washington during the past week consulting with the excellent nee administration. In these consultations, as in the Markham house caucus, the chief element is treated to a seat on the back steps with cold-shoulder lunch.

THE NEW YORK Tribune, which bought and pretended to translate a number of stolen private dispatches, is now making a terrible fuss over the fact that some one has stolen a private dispatch sent by Editor Reid to Colonel John Hay. There are a good many ups and downs in this world.

EDITOR MOORE, of Augusta, will send his eleven-pickering outfit to the Macon art exhibition. The directors of the show have kindly agreed to pay the freight both ways.

THE "surplus fund" of the managers of the buses of Atlanta could show would be a system of water-works equal to any emergency. We have endeavored to drop this hint on a hot spot, so that those interested can hear it sizzle.

EDITOR MARTIN, of the Rome Courier, is evidently of the opinion that Dr. Felton has burned a hole in his political blanket. It was a cold day when the Markham house caucus was held, and no doubt the doctor was sitting too close to the fire.

MR. VERNON appears to be inclined to meddle with our climate again.

OBSERVE THE ORANGE,

AS IT HANGS LIKE AN APPLE OF GOLD IN GREEN FOLIAGE.

The Wealth Concealed in an Orange Grove and its Proximity to the Hand of any Man who will be out for it—Facts and Figures for Those who are Inclined to Doubt.

LAKE HAVEN, Fla., January 16.—(Special Correspondence.)—A man who owns a full-bearing grove of 1,000 trees, covering 20 acres of land, has a perfect independence for himself, for his wife, and for his children who live after him.

It is clearly within the province of any man of moderate means and energy to secure this great boon. The quality most needed for such a venture is patience. A man who wants an orange grove must make up his mind to wait ten years before he can realize the promise of his enterprise. As to the cost I submit some figures given me by Colonel Markham.

Said he: "A man should not start an orange grove and depend on making it support him while the trees are maturing. The orange region is not worth a cent for anything but oranges. A man may raise his vegetables, but he can do nothing with corn, grain, cotton or grass."

"What money would you say was required?"

"No man ought to start with over 500 trees unless he intends to hire some one to help him. This is all he can afford to do, and this will make him independent of labor when he gets it in full bearing. A model investment, and one that could not fail to bring wealth and prosperity, would be this: Let him take \$1,000 and buy twenty acres of good orange land at \$50 an acre. Then let him get 200 young trees at 50 cents each. It would cost him 25 cents to set them out, or say \$500 for the trees and planting. Then for \$1,000 he could build a pretty good house. This would represent \$2,500 outlay for his home and grove. To be safe make it \$3,000. Then he should have in cash \$6,000 to support his family for six years. In the fifth and sixth year he might hope to get some return from his grove, but he should not count on this as part of his support. All the revenue from the grove for the first five or six years should be devoted to putting out new trees and in fertilizing and improving his place. With what vegetables he could raise, and poultry, etc., he ought to keep his family very well on the \$1,000 a year. He might supplement this by working a few acres of land, or by some other means, but he would need all his cash. This would make \$3,000 for his investment and \$6,000 for his expenses, or \$9,000 in all. Now, add \$1,000 for contingencies, and make the total \$10,000. This is as little as any man ought to start with, and feel certain of getting through."

"But," continued Colonel Markham, "see what he would have when he got through. He would have five hundred trees in bearing and good for \$2,000 income for the seventh year and a steady increase until it reached \$4,000 from the five hundred trees. But these five hundred trees would only occupy about eight acres of his twenty. In the meantime he should have set out, say one hundred new trees a year (at present the trees are set out in trees twenty-six feet apart) until on seventeen acres of his twenty he had one thousand trees ranging from seven years to two in age. This property would then be worth \$25,000 at least. In three more years or ten years from starting it would be worth probably \$100,000, and would increase in value every year."

"What would it represent?"

"It would represent ten years work and an investment of \$10,000. Half of this would be invested the first year, the other \$5,000 would be used during the first six years as needed. This expenditure might be decreased by an active man, and the result might be better, by a shrewd one. But I put the figures at a fair average, and even at this I do not think \$10,000 or ten years time could be put anywhere that it would pay better, or more certainly."

Colonel Markham's caution against a man without capital undertaking an orange grove is a wise one. From the first of planting the trees and cultivation from the day they are planted as long as they bear. A great many men with only capital enough to buy the ground and put out their trees have settled in Florida and wasted two or three years only to see their trees die and themselves return to the homes they left. They were misled by the idea that the estimate allowed for the work would be a harvest, and live like princes by hunting and fishing. Of course failure has overtaken all such people. A number of poor men who are carpenters or mechanics, have built up a few properties by living cheaply and sticking out a few orange trees whenever they had a surplus dollar. There is plenty of work for almost any man working in Florida, and every orange tree he brings to maturity is worth from \$50 to \$100, and will give him from \$5 to \$10 every year. As they cost only 50 cents for three-year-old seedlings any hard working, economical mechanic ought to put out five or a hundred a year.

I submit for the use of any man an estimate of the cost of bringing up a small farm. It is said to be fair and based upon actual experience. I think the estimate of the yield is too large, but the price put for the oranges (one cent each) is certainly low. It will be noticed that the estimate allows nothing for the support of the proprietor and his family. This must be provided by his wages as a mechanic or by work in some other field.

This estimate calls for the very highest culture, and supposes that the owner shall hire all the work done.

Take an average acre of your land, and the cost of starting will be:

Cutting down and removing trees.....\$15.00
Taking out stumps.....15.00
Grubbing, when needed.....1.00
Fencing.....2.00
Fencing, not over.....25.00
One hundred trees, four years old, and one year from bud.....75.00
Setting stumps and planting.....75.00
Fertilizer, when planted.....50.00

This start has been completed by December 1st, and nothing need to be done to the trees until March, when the cultivation begins, which is kept up till October.

Your total outlay for the first five years, including start and land, will not exceed \$600; and at the end of the five years you will have trees worth from \$1,000 to \$1,500. You have also received more for the crop during the last three years of the five than the total outlay. This is not a bad showing; but the large profits in the business are but just commencing.

The total expense, including fertilizer, to take 100 trees through ten years, is here shown with the yield:

Cost.....\$8
Yield per tree.....

First year.....34
Second year.....34
Third year.....45
Fourth year.....51
Fifth year.....57
Sixth year.....61
Seventh year.....66
Eighth year.....71
Ninth year.....76
Tenth year.....80

100 trees.....\$800
Add 15¢ cost of starting.....15
Add 10¢ say for land, and we have.....815

\$815 as the cost of our trees and acre of land for ten full years, which makes them four-year-olds.

The yield of 422,500 oranges we will call worth one cent each, net, which is low, and our receipts have been \$4,225, or \$3,600 more than the outlay; and we have a piece of property that is worth at least \$10,000, for it is producing \$10,000 yearly, net, and it will continue to increase in yield for years.

The following is a rough estimate of the market as to how a man can support himself while his grove is getting to a proper head: It is a varied suggestion:

"Plant vegetables, plant cassava, plant arrowroot, raise melons, split rails at \$1.00 a hundred, build cabins for your neighbors at \$1.50 per yard, raise chickens, catch fish and eat them, make fertilizers,

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HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER

IN ALL KINDS OF

STOCKS AND BONDS,

Will Pay the Highest Market Price.

Office, No. 10 East Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED.

10,000 State of Georgia 8 per cent

Bonds that Mature in

April, 1882.

debt times of a dollar

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

Atlanta, January 23, 1882.

Exchange—

Bonds—

Consolidated bonds

per \$100, \$2.10

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low middling 11 1/2; good ordinary 10 1/2; net receipts

1,010 bales; gross 1,225; sales none; stock 9,470; ex-

ports to Great Britain 2,284.

WILMINGTON, January 23—Cotton steady; mid-

dling 11 1/2; low middling 11 1/4; good ordinary

10 1/2; net receipts 2,700 bales; gross 2,700; ex-

ports to Great Britain 1,080.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23—Cotton quiet; mid-

dling 12 1/2; low middling 11 1/2; good ordinary 10 1/2;

net receipts 200 bales; gross 200; sales to spinners

272; stock 15,067.

SAVANNAH, January 23—Cotton easier; middling

11 1/2; low middling 10 1/2; good ordinary 9 1/2; net

receipts 2,800 bales; gross 2,800; sales 1,900; stock 58,692;

exports to Great Britain 4,616.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23—Cotton quiet; mid-

dling 11 1/2; low middling 11 1/4; good ordinary 10 1/2;

net receipts 4,482 bales; gross 4,482; stock 6,000; stock

357,699; exports coastwise 800.

MOBILE, January 23—Cotton quiet and steady;

midling 11 1/2; good middling 11 1/4; good ordinary

10 1/2; net receipts 1,414 bales; gross 1,414; sales 1,000;

stock 2,010; exports coastwise 200.

MEMPHIS, January 23—Cotton quiet; middling

11 1/2; net receipts 400 bales; gross 400; sales none;

stock 10,000; exports to Great Britain 1,000.

AUGUSTA, January 23—Cotton quiet; middling

11 1/2; low middling 10 1/2; good ordinary 9 1/2; net

receipts 1,100 bales; gross 1,100; sales 1,000; stock

1,100; exports to Great Britain 1,000.

CHARLESTON, January 23—Cotton dull and nomi-

nally; midling 11 1/2; low middling 11 1/4; good ordinary

10 1/2; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross 1,000; stock

1,000; exports to Great Britain 1,000.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations

on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

WHEAT.

February—17 1/2; March—17 1/2; April—17 1/2;

May—17 1/2; June—17 1/2; July—17 1/2;

August—17 1/2; September—17 1/2; October—17 1/2;

November—17 1/2; December—17 1/2; January—17 1/2;

February—17 1/2; March—17 1/2; April—17 1/2;

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LOCAL TIN-TYPES.

FROM OUR REPORTER'S POCKET CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City—What was Done and Said by Home-Folks and Strangers—The Quaint of the Town as Taken on the Fly—In and About the Courts and Departments.

The property owners on Peachtree street, are requested to meet at Young Men's library today at 12 m. W. S. Thomas, Chairman.

DECEMBER'S WORK—Last month Collector Clark's force seized twenty illicit distilleries and destroyed 18,600 gallons of beer.

SENT HOME—Yesterday the charred remains of John O. Wakeham, the young man who was cremated in the Wilson house, were encased in a handsome metallic case and shipped to his home in Virginia, in obedience to a telegram from his parents.

A RAILROAD TAX CASE—The tax case against the Southwestern railroad came up in the superior court yesterday. Judge Hillyer was disqualified from presiding and Judge H. H. Clark occupied the bench in his place. The case was postponed until Thursday.

SMALL-POX RUMOR—Early yesterday morning another rumor of the presence of small-pox in Atlanta went flying around. It was said that a lady, attended by a physician, came down on the Kingston accommodation and that her face presented the case to the vision of all. A careful investigation of the rumor by the mayor and the board of health demonstrated its falsity.

ON A SAD MISSION—Postmaster Conley left Atlanta Sunday morning for Newark, N. J., to attend the funeral of his sister, Miss Mary E. Conley, who died in that place Saturday afternoon last. Miss Conley was 64 years of age, and up to a few days previous to her death had never been sick a single day. The telegram to Postmaster Conley failed to assign a cause for her death.

HUNTING STOLEN GOODS—During the fire Saturday morning there was a great deal of stealing done. Cigars, tobacco, bottles of liquor, pictures, bed clothing, etc., disappeared almost as rapidly by thieves as by the flames and as a natural result the station house has been constantly besieged by parties who are in search of property which they removed from their buildings, and which cannot be found.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER SMITH—J. J. Foster, of Campbell county, was before Commissioner Smith yesterday charged with concealing distilled spirits on which the tax had not been paid. He was required to give a bond of \$100 for his appearance before the district court. A. P. Calhoun, of Campbell county, was before the same commissioner on a similar charge and his case was set for today at 11 o'clock.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—You unintentionally omitted to mention the noble efforts of Mr. H. Karwisch, the newly elected chief of our fire department, in your comments on our great fire. We can bear testimony to his untiring efforts to prevent a spread of the flames, and we frequently heard our oldest and best firemen compliment him highly on his ability. Long may he live to aid in protecting our property.

A QUARTETTE OF HOODLUMS—Sunday morning George Consey, Jake Cohen, Mary McDowell and Eugene McDowell, a quartette of juvenile hoodlums, were taken in by Officer Haynes, who found them in possession of a small quantity of tobacco. They were supposed to have been stolen during the fire Saturday morning. The extreme youth of the arrested parties and the worthlessness of their "goods" induced Chief Connelly to give them their liberty.

A GOOD SUGGESTION—A correspondent suggests that buildings to be erected hereafter in the city of Atlanta be built with a view to make each room that is at all exposed to fire a near fire proof as possible. The suggestion is a wise one, and parties who contemplate building in the burnt district would do well to consider plans of buildings with this item in view. It may cost more to erect the building, but as the correspondent says it will lessen the annual rate of insurance and in the end be saving.

BRADSTREET—Bradstreet's mercantile agency has secured a house in the Kimball house block, on Wall street, where Mr. Leonard, the manager, will be pleased to see his old friends, and where the mercantile reports for this section will be dispatched out in good style.

Among the first to visit Mr. Leonard in his new house yesterday was a CONSTITUTION representative, to whom he said: "Nothing new today except that J. S. Brooks, general merchant, at Hampton, has made an assignment."

MR. BENSON'S LECTURE—The temperance lectures by Mr. Luther Benson on Sunday, were well attended. Mr. Benson made quite an impression as an orator, and depicted in no certain method the evils of intemperance. Last night he delivered another lecture in the basement of the First Methodist church, where he was again greeted by a fine audience.

Tonight he will speak for the last time, and who want to hear a lecture that is at once original, eloquent, practical and unique, should attend.

Mr. Benson is the author of a thrilling narrative, "Fifteen Years in Hell," which is for sale at Phillips & Crews.

BACK FOR TRIAL—Sunday night Officer Conley returned from Macon with two prisoners who were arrested in that town Saturday morning last, and who were supposed to be Malone and Jack Smith, who were arrested here for aiding several prisoners to escape from the stockade about one week ago. The officer reached Atlanta it was ascertained that the prisoner supposed to be Smith had been released, and was known and gave bond for his appearance.

RITTER'S CASE—Principal Keeper Nelson yesterday informed a CONSTITUTION representative that Alex. Ritter, the famous trusty, had been sentenced to ten years in the chain-gang for the assault recently made upon a lady in Haralson county, and that in a few days he would remove him to the Dade coal mines. Just as the reporter walked out of the office, Mr. Nelson added: "You may say that the fine of \$300 imposed by the governor upon the Marietta and North Georgia lessees will be paid when the sixty days—the time given for its payment by the governor—has expired."

ATLANTA FIRE DEPARTMENT—There was a regular meeting of the Atlanta fire department last night in the hall over the hook and ladder house, called the "Crews." The purpose was to order, and Secretary Mann read the minutes of the last meeting. An election for secretary resulted in favor of James Mann, who has long discharged the arduous duties of the position to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Mann was re-elected by acclamation re-elected. The election of third assistant was postponed indefinitely. After the business had been disposed of, the election of a paid fire department was agreed upon.

LIBRARY DOTS—One hundred and twenty-five books have been bound this month. The library is indebted to Senator Joseph E. Brown for a handsome centennial map of the United States.

L. A. Hunt, of the West Point railroad, was the first to become a life member of the Young Men's library.

Mr. L. Harralson, state librarian, has do-

STILSON, JEWELER,

RELIABLE GOODS AND BOTTOM PRICES,

53 WHITEHALL STREET.

Rheumatism Neuralgia

Sprains, Pain in the Back and Side.

There is nothing more painful than these diseases; but the pain can be removed and the disease cured by use of **PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER**. This remedy is not a cheap Benzine or Petroleum product that must be kept away from fire or heat to avoid danger of explosion, nor is it an untried experiment that may do more harm than good.

PAIN KILLER has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all parts of the world is, **IT NEVER FAILS**. It not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously. Being a purely vegetable remedy, it is safe in the hands of the most inexperienced.

The record of cures by the use of **PAIN KILLER** would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:

Edgar Cady, Owatonna, Minn., says: "About a year since my wife became subject to severe suffering from rheumatism. My report was to the **PAIN KILLER**, which speedily relieved her."

Charles Powell writes from the Sailors' Home, London: "I had been afflicted three years with neuralgia and violent vomiting of the stomach. Finding relief at Westminster Hospital gave up my case in despair. I tried your **PAIN KILLER**, and I gave me immediate relief. I have received my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation."

All druggists have PAIN KILLER. Its price is so low that it is within the reach of all, and it will save many times its cost in doctor's bills.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

July 5—daily November December January whole next read mail

dated to the Young Men's library a copy of the Georgia laws for 1880-81.

The board of directors are endeavoring to secure as many life members as possible by the next regular meeting which will be held on the first Tuesday in February.

Mr. E. M. M. Hooper has kindly presented to the library quite a number of stereoscopic views of Atlanta and the exposition.

Join the library; the initiation fee is two dollars, and the regular dues are four dollars a year.

You can become a life member for fifty dollars.

A BIG HAUL—Between midnight Saturday and daylight Sunday morning, the grocery house of Johnson & Son, corner Barlow and Marietta streets, was entered by a burglar, who carried away goods amounting to \$250. The thief effected an entrance through a cellar door, and by tearing away the boards got into the store above. He then secured about three barrels of flour, in sacks, about twenty hams, a lot of tobacco, several hundred cigars, a quantity of lard, some currants and some prunes. As soon as the thief was discovered the police were notified, and late yesterday evening Captain Bagby succeeded in capturing a negro man, against whom he claims to have enough evidence to secure a conviction.

VACCINATION—The two vaccination offices are still kept busy. Last week more than eleven hundred persons were vaccinated and the number will probably be increased this week. The vaccinations are remarkably successful, very few failing to be satisfactory in their results. The people have evidently discovered that the gentlemen in charge have an exceptionally good quality of lymph, and they are taking advantage of a rare opportunity to get themselves successfully vaccinated. The different physicians in the city are doing much work in this line. One prominent physician said to a CONSTITUTION reporter yesterday: "I vaccinated seventy-five people last week, and I think that it is fair to presume that many physicians did as well as I did. Putting the average as fifty physicians, and estimating that there are fifty physicians, and we have a thousand vaccinated. Add these to the vaccinations at the public offices and you have quite a large showing. I think that there must have been 2,500 people vaccinated in the city last week."

LIVELY REVENUE WORK—The deputy revenue collectors have made it lively for the illicit distillers within the last few days. On the 20th Deputy Collector Crawford seized a distillery in Milton county and destroyed 1,000 gallons of beer and some meal and malt.

Colonel W. H. Chapman reports the following seizures: Fourteen beer stands and 200 gallons of beer belonging to John Allen, in Pickens county; a still, cap and worm and 1,400 gallons of beer belonging to John P. Evans, in Gilmer county; 15 beer tubs, an eighty-gallon still, 300 gallons of beer, 25 gallons of whiskey, and some meal and malt belonging to John Peter, in Pickens county; an eighty-gallon still and 9 stands of mash belonging to Sandy Ward. Two men, Sandy Ward and Columbus West, were surprised in the distillery while at work and were arrested. Fourteen beer stands and 900 gallons of beer and 45 gallons of whiskey belonging to Taylor Wheeler were also seized.

A SHARP GAME—Editors Constitution: I think you will like to make known the following confidence game, by which some of our best citizens have been taken in during the past week. About a week ago a young man came back to my desk and stated that he was going into the country, and wanted to subscribe for some magazines to have something to read and improve the price. He showed me Scribner's magazines and papers, and asked for my address so that he could send me a check for the necessary amount, and picked up one of my billheads, which I took from him and handed him a card instead. I thought no more of the incident until people came in to ask if their papers had come, and I then learned that this scamp had been representing himself as connected with me, and offering to take subscriptions for \$4 magazines at \$2.00 if he could get a club of thirty, and told the parties that they could get the magazines at my store, and so forth. I then displayed my billheads to inspire confidence. These he had managed to purloin from my desk. It is needless to say I know nothing further of the swindler. Yours, J. P. RICHARDS.

INCIDENTS IN Y. M. C. A. WORK—One Sabbath afternoon, about three months since, the committee had gathered in the Fulton county jail to hold a regular meeting. During the progress of the meeting the leader recognized among the prisoners a man whom he had formerly met in business circles, and who had been representing himself as connected with the Y. M. C. A. and was termed a successful country merchant.

The merchant cried as if the vivid picture of the entire sins of his life had suddenly passed in review before him. After the service closed, as the leader grasped his hand in sympathy, he made a full confession of his neglect of religious warning and duty. An admonition to abandon his former course of life, and to forever turn his back on his evil pursuits, was administered, and he was urged to continuously implore Divine assistance. Private prayers followed him.

A few weeks ago a message was sent by him through the jailer to the association workers, that he had abandoned liquor, cards and his other evil ways, and that for the future he intended, by the help of God, to lead a new life.

A few nights since a man who was here without money or friends had determined to violate a city ordinance to obtain a night's lodging and food. Temporary care was taken of him by some of the members, and he went away a better man.

COMPLIMENTARY—At a meeting of the executive committee of the International cotton exposition, held at the office of the director general, on the 20th day of January, 1882, on motion

JEWELRY.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS, ETC.

NOTICE.

JOHN RYAN

HAS JUST RECEIVED

1000 ROLLS OF CARPETS

Including Wiltons, Moquettes, Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, and will offer them this week

AT PRICES UTTERLY UNMATCHABLE ANYWHERE

These are all strictly new designs for the Spring. This is without doubt the largest stock of Carpets ever exhibited in the Southern States. No such opportunity to buy Carpets at the following

OUTRAGEOUSLY LOW PRICES

will be offered soon again,

Ingrain Carpets at 25c.
Ingrain Carpets at 30c.
Ingrain Carpets at 35c.
Wool Figured Ingrains at 40c.
Wool Fig. Ingrain Tap. pattern at 45c.
Super Wool Carpets at 50c.
Ex. Sup. Ingrain at 60, 65 and 70c.

Tapestry Brussels at 75c.
Tapestry Brussels at 80c.
Tapestry Brussels at 85c.
English Tapestry at 90c and \$1.
Double Extra Tap at 80c and \$1.
Body Brussels at \$1.15 and up.
Velvets at \$1.50 and up.

There is hardly a manufacturer in the world not represented in this line. Look at the following celebrated makes and where can you find better? Lowell, Hartford, Smith's, Dobson, Higgins's, Bigelow, Sanford's, etc., and as an extra inducement to sell a quantity during this week I will sell them on the

INSTALLMENT PLAN.

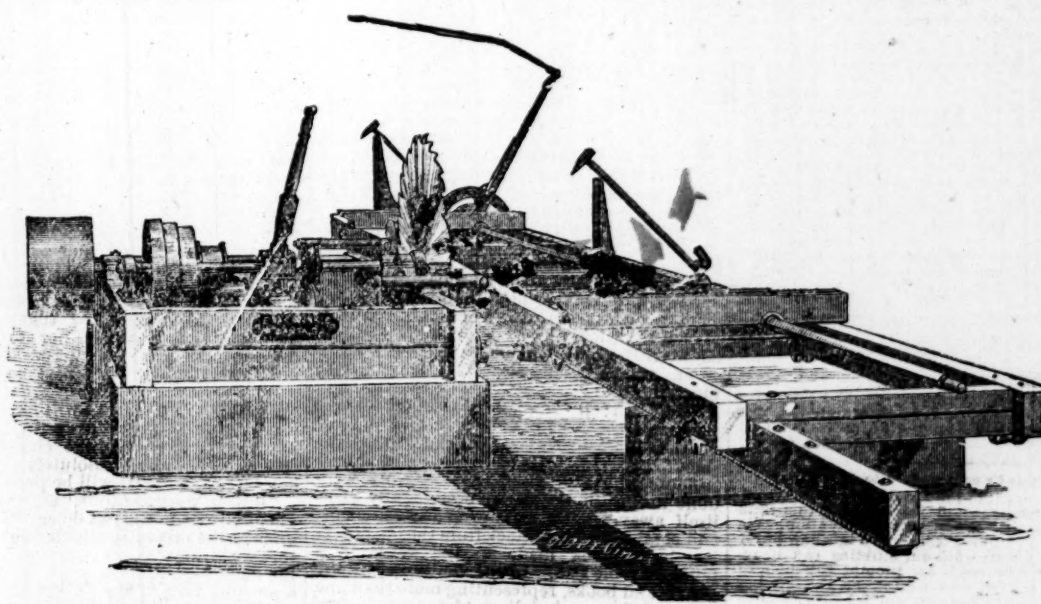
Don't put off buying and don't think of buying elsewhere until you examine this stock. The prices are lower than they have ever been and the terms will be so easy that no one can object to them at

JOHN RYAN'S,

61 WHITEHALL, AND 63, 68 AND 70 BROAD STREETS.

MILLS, STEAM ENGINES, ETC.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.



FOR SALE—LEVER HEAD BLOCK MILLS, Simple, Accurate and Strong. For Prices and Terms address

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,

Manufacturers, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Also, 8, 10, 12 and 15-Horse Power Engines, Mounted and Stationary.

SEWING THREAD.

AMERICA STILL FURTHER AHEAD!

WILLIMANTIC
THE BEST THREAD FOR SEWING MACHINES
WILLIMANTIC

Six Cord Soft Finish Spool Cotton.

Awarded all the Honors at the

ATLANTA

International Cotton Exposition, 1881,

— FOR —

"THE BEST THREAD for

MACHINE and HAND SEWING."

Two Gold Medals and the Grand Prize.

part of which water was being used to supply a fire engine, and fully two-thirds of it overflowing into the street. With such a waste of water as this no sane man could expect to keep up a fire pressure. During the fire, in course of conversation with Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Enniss, who were operating steam No. 1, they remarked there was abundant water supply, but an awful scarcity of firemen, and that when they first reached the fire they had not enough men to put their engines in service. It is a well-known fact that Tallulah (No. 3) was waiting a long while, doing nothing for want of an engineer. We certainly need more water for regular consumption, and another pumping engine, and a second main pipe from the pumps to the city. These will enable us to insure a fire pressure so long as they will have a capacity above the regular wants for domestic and other purposes and no longer.

The men who are employed to pump the water to the city are paid to do it. If the city will establish and properly maintain a paid fire department, and nothing said of a scarcity of water in the future, even if there is no more than there was on the morning of the 21st. Respectfully,

WM. G. RICHARDS,

Superintendent of Water Works.

When you bring stock to Macon, take them to Jere Hollis' Stables. Centrally located, with ample room and accommodations.

jan24-dit

The Harris property, a splendid 11 room brick dwelling, good outhouses, and 25 fine vacant lots, will be sold to-day at 10:30 o'clock. See description in ten cent column.

Frisson & Leek.

WHEAT

Dealers make money with wheat. Write for particulars. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.

(Jan24-dit)

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Does the water in your town or city need filtering? If so, go at once to McBride & Co's and secure right to manufacture the "Gate City Stone Water Filter." Without a doubt it is the best Filter in the world. Every Druggist and Liquor Dealer must have one.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 1/2-15; in New York, at 11 1/2-16; at Atlanta at 11 1/2.

Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau for Georgia to-day, partly cloudy weather, light rain, slight rise followed by falling barometer, no decided change in temperature, northerly to southerly winds.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, January 23, 10:31, P. M. (All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF TATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Weather.
Atlanta.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Aqueduct.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Palmetto.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Salveston.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
In Island.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Key West.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Mobile.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Montgomery.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Port Jada.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Pomona.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Savannah.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.

NOTE.—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour; Moderate, 3 to 5; Fresh, 6 to 10; Gale, 11 to 15; Hurricane, 16 to 25; High, 26 to 30.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 23, 1882.

TIME.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Weather.
8:30 a. m.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
10:30 a. m.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
12:30 p. m.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
2:30 p. m.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
4:30 p. m.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
6:30 p. m.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
8:30 p. m.	30.50	52	N. W.	Fresh	00	Clear.
Mean daily bar.	30.488	Maximum therm.	44.8			
Mean daily therm.	36.7	Minimum therm.	27.5			
Mean daily humid.	48.7	Total rainfall.	.00			

Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

For superior quality of SPECIMENS and FINE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel, you will find the place at No. 5 Whitehall street. Be not induced to pay high prices for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of every pair I sell, and as I only keep the very best of Lenses in White and Tinted, guarantee every pair to give satisfaction for four years. Give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

A. F. PICKETT, Wholesale and Retail Jeweler, 5th and 6th sts. n. w. cor.

Supremacy.

That's the word. It has been applied to John Keely's mercantile position for a long time, and he determined to reduce in price goods until he had a fine run of trade. In fact, his store was overruled yesterday.

His shelves, already full of goods, are being replenished with spring goods already. The captain always stands ready with the cash to take advantage of circumstances, and whenever his bargains are being offered, "he is in." His remaining stock of winter goods is being sold off regardless of value.

He says that as a matter of caution, whoever has anybody in giving "bait" in the way of catfish or domestic goods clearly below cost, it is well enough to "bite" at that particular thing, and then to go elsewhere for the purpose of filling out the bill needed. He never offers "bait." He always sells cheap goods, not trash, but good goods at low prices, and particularly at this season of the year, when the desire of closing up the retiring season's trade, and getting rid of the residue of goods belonging to that season. Now is, indeed, the time for the public to get the benefit of that merchandise, and they, which is all the time awake, to purchase goods below their market value. Call and see the captain's store, and notice the low prices which rule.

To W. S. Wilson & Bro. to buy Lint. They are sole agents of the celebrated Catfish Lint.

910 Jan 22-sun-tues-fri

We will temporarily occupy the first floor over Cohen & Selig's, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

Jan 23

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

The disastrous fire of the 21st inst., entirely consumed our stock, etc., and leaves us at this time unable to give your orders prompt attention. We will, during the coming week, open in a new building and occupy same until our building can be rebuilt. We will be ready for prompt shipment of orders by February 1, and during the interim beg your indulgence. Thanking you for your past patronage and soliciting your future trade, we are, truly yours, W. S. Wilson & Bro.

Jan 21-11

SALE BY DISPENSARY.

A most remarkable cure for dyspepsia. "Well's Liver Remedy." The greatest tonic, best bilious and Liver Remedy known. St. Druggists, Depot, Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta.

Local Notes.

—One of the most complete houses in Atlanta, is the Harris property, to be sold to-day at 10:30 o'clock. See description in ten cent column and at end sale. Friseman & Leak.

—American Star Soap. Tin box, blue wrapper, star with monogram, A. S. C. field—city their sun.

—It is the only remedy known that will cure Rheumatism—no matter how long standing. It acts thoroughly on the blood and muscles and eradicates every taint of disease. Try it and you will never regret it. Sold by Hutchinson & Bro., 17 Whitehall, 86 Feb 13-dif sat tue thu

Notice.

We have removed to corner Hunter and Pryor, opposite new court house, and will be pleased to see our friends and customers.

Jan 24-11

Only ten cents—we mean Pension to night.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND CREDITORS.

On last Friday night our entire stock of goods was destroyed by fire originating in Block's candy factory next door to us. We are partially insured, but the loss will be ours. We do not ask anything from our creditors but time to get our matters straight, when we will pay dollar for dollar. We prefer to remit and ask that no drafts be drawn on us at present. We ask our friends who owe us to remit amounts due us at once, and thus enable us to meet our indebtedness. We will resume business at once and always try to give a dollar for a dollar, and we now propose to pay every dollar we owe. We ask a continuation of patronage and confidence from our customers and creditors, and with thanks for past favors, we are respectfully, etc., F. E. Block, Joseph E. Brown, Harry Jackson, L. Cohen & Co, Howard, Wood & Co, Ben. J. Wilson, M. Wellhouse & Sons, Benjamin Bros., John Stephens, Mrs. M. E. Kenny, Harris & Brockett, Bradstreet's Agency, Mr. Keith, Sams & McPherson, Campbell & Johnson, W. C. Keit & Co., J. C. Redfield.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Atlanta, January 23, 1882.

Glacia Walcott, Everette Taffa.

And other Candies made to-day at MIELER'S, 6th & 7th Kitchen.

CARD.

Our place of business having been destroyed by the recent disastrous fire, we have temporarily removed our office to the basement of Dodd's building. We have made arrangements for all immediate and full payment of stock, and will be prepared to receive the same. Asking the individual-regular way in other houses 25c. If you want bargain goods, the 5c Count.

THE SMOULDERING RUINS.

AND THE CROWDS THAT WENT TO SEE THEM.

Sunday and Monday at the Fire—The Opening of the Safe—What is to Become of the Burned District—A Close Statement of the Losses—Rebuilding to Commence at Once.

The big fire of Friday morning has been decidedly the sensation since that time. All day Sunday the crowd about the smouldering ruins was an enormous one. Thousands of people, including many ladies and little girls, visited the burned district, and saw what was there to be seen. Some little work toward getting things to rights was done, but it was of no very great consequence. The interest was not confined to any special building, and it was surprising to notice how few inquired for the spot from which the body of the unfortunate Virginian was extricated. Several crowds of laborers were engaged in removing the iron safes from the debris, and great interest was felt in the result which the opening of these safes would show. As they were gradually gotten up from under the bricks and forced open and the contents found to be in a state of preservation, there was a general feeling of relief that the fire had not been as bad as it might have been. Considerable interest in Mr. Block's vault was shown. This vault was a simple brick structure with an arched roof, and had any of the walls fallen upon it would easily have been crushed into atoms and the contents laid bare to the flames. A tall marble slab had struck one corner of the vault and made a long crack which increased the fear that the books and papers were destroyed by the heat. During the day a car load of coconuts became heated and exploded in rapid succession, creating quite a sensation. At one of the rear corners of Block's factory stood, like a sentinel, the tall chimney, and on the other was the water tank, sitting threateningly upon a narrow strip of corner about a hundred feet above the ground. The narrow strips of wall appeared as if the slightest pressure would send them crashing down, and great wonder was expressed as to the methods which would be used in throwing them. The rear walls of the Jackson building and a portion of the side walls were left standing, but so superior was the masonry of this building that little fear of a tumble of the walls was shown.

Yesterday was a day full of interest and the crowd continued to be large. The most surprising part of the whole affair was the length of time which it required for some of the observers to become satisfied. The CONSTITUTION saw people at the fire yesterday who were there Sunday, Saturday and even Saturday morning apparently with nothing to do but to see. When a safe would yield to the cold chisel and give up its contents these people would press about it and watch the proceedings with the greatest interest. Among those who were on hand yesterday and Sunday were many from the small towns along the railroads leading out of the city.

Among the things of interest that occurred during the day was the tearing down of the walls left standing by the fire. This was done by a corps of workmen with ladders and tackle under the direction of City Marshal Joyner. A portion of the walls of the Jackson building were torn down and some of the other walls were leveled. Late in the day the rope was placed about the corner which upheld the tank which stood on the top of Block's building before the fire. Great desire was felt to see this immense affair hurled a hundred feet through the air, and when the wall gave way under the pressure of the rope tugged at by Marshal Joyner's crew, and the tank went down with a crash, the crowd sent up a yell of satisfaction. The tank fell almost straight downward and landed upon one of the brick corners. This left the chimney standing at the other corner and the throwing of that will be the small boy's sensation for to-day. Considerable interest was shown yesterday in the opening of Block's vault. The vault rested upon a foundation built through the basement, and reaching itself ten or twelve feet high, stood at least twenty-five feet high midway between the walls of the building when the sidewalk floor had burned away. By ten o'clock it had sufficiently cooled to admit of being seen, and on opened. Mr. Smith, who is almost if not quite as old in Mr. Block's business as Mr. Block is himself, backed by a stout colored man, ascended a ladder and moved the top of the vault. The smoke from the still smouldering debris was blinding and almost suffocating, but little snatches of work were done as the smoke would occasionally clear itself away. They were armed with picks and commenced the attack from the top, working in a crack made in the vault by a falling marble slab. In the vault were all the papers and books, representing more than one hundred thousand dollars of accounts. Mr. Block was uneasy, and feared that the vault had not preserved the books from damage. As the entrance was being forced he said to a CONSTITUTION reporter:

"The next few minutes will decide whether or not I am to lose an additional twenty thousand dollars. The books in that vault are worth \$100,000. They have accounts posted in them to that amount on three thousand customers throughout South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Alabama. If when they open that vault these books are burned I will lose twenty thousand dollars, and be subjected to a life of care and trouble. If they are not damaged beyond recognition I will see my way more clearly."

After some delay the fissure was made large enough to admit the light and to enable those on top to see inside the vault, and the burly negro laying at full length on top of the vault peeped in, and as he did so shouted:

"The books are not hurt—they are not even scorched!"

Mr. Block turned to a friend and simply remarked:

"There is nothing like brick, after all, for keeping out the heat."

Very soon after a hole large enough to admit a man's body was made in the wall near the top, and a young man crawled in and handed out the books, which were found to be in an excellent state of preservation.

A TABLE OF LOSSES.

Below is presented a tabulated statement of the losses sustained as far as could be ascertained. All the heavy losses are given, but there are a few slight losses that could not be secured and which are really of no consequence. These losses embrace such things as clothing and trunks lost by boarders in the Wilson house, and such small matters as best appear in a consolidated estimate.

Loss. Insurance.

F. E. Block. \$5,000. \$5,000.

Joseph E. Brown. 25,000. 20,000.

Harry Jackson. 20,000. 16,000.

L. Cohen & Co. 35,000. 15,000.

Howard, Wood & Co. 20,000. 20,000.

Ben. J. Wilson. 15,000. 15,000.

M. Wellhouse & Sons. 20,000. 20,000.

Benjamin Bros. 15,000. 8,000.

John Stephens. 9,000. 4,000.

Mrs. M. E. Kenny. 2,000. 2,000.

Harris & Brockett. 1,500. 1,500.

Bradstreet's Agency. 5,000. 2,500.

Mr. Keith. 800. 800.

Sams & McPherson. 4,000. 4,000.

Campbell & Johnson. 2,000. 2,000.

W. C. Keit & Co. 1,500. 1,500.

J. C. Redfield. 5,000. 5,000.

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